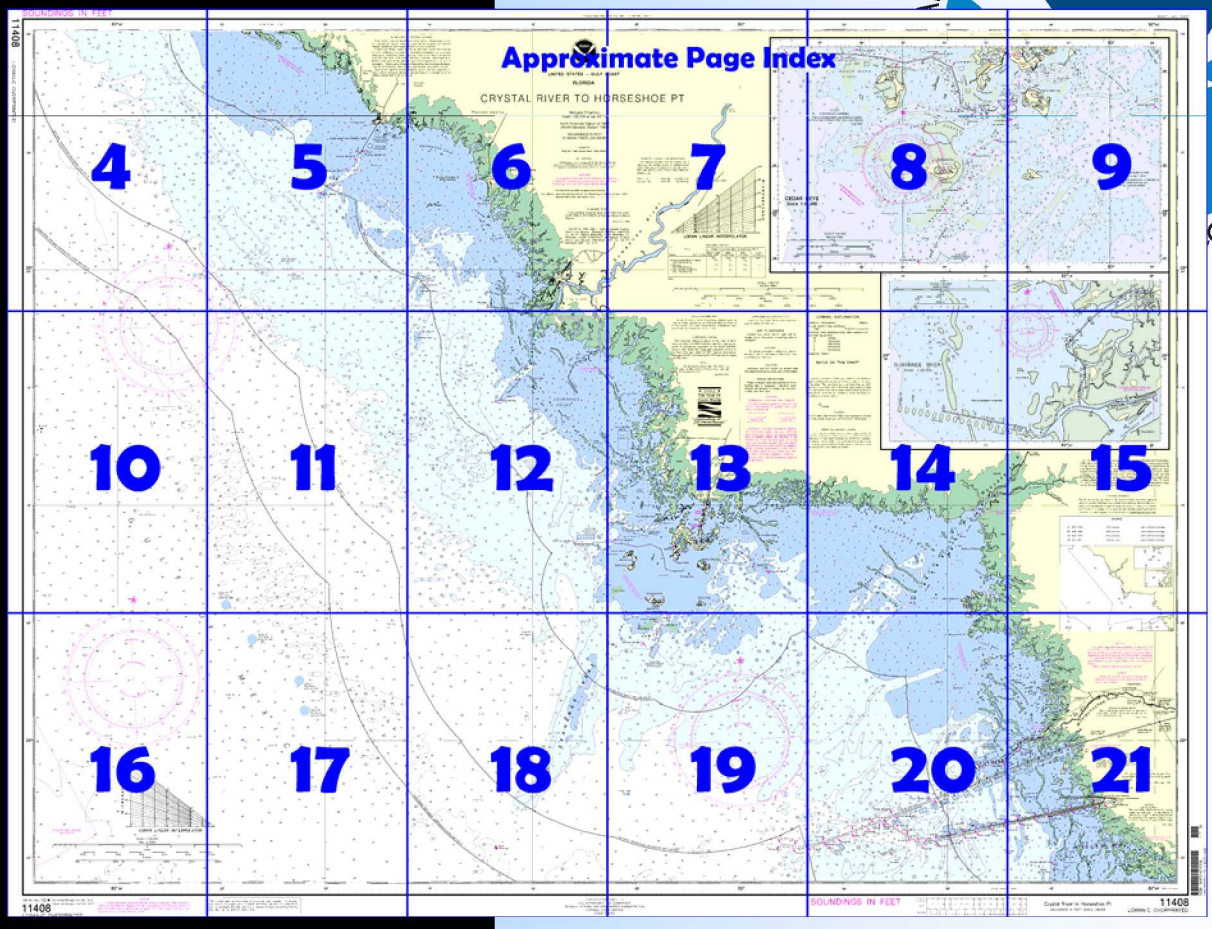
BookletChart™

Crystal River to Horseshoe Pt

(NOAA Chart 11408)

A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ☑ *Complete, reduced scale nautical chart*
- ☑ *Print at home for free*
- ☑ *Convenient size*
- ☑ *Up to date with all Notices to Mariners*
- ☑ *United States Coast Pilot excerpts*
- ☑ *Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.*



Home Edition (not for sale)

Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
301-713-2770

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

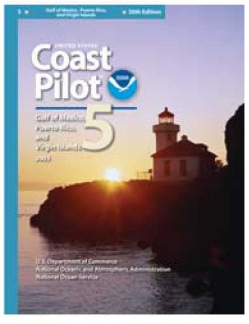
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 5, Chapter 5 excerpts]

(324) A channel, marked by lights, leads E from the Gulf for 14 miles to a turning basin at the Power plant 2 miles NW of Crystal River entrance. The channel had a depth of 20 feet. The power plant has a T-head pier with 500 feet of berthing space and 20 feet alongside. Fresh water and electrical shore-power connections are available.

(325) **Cross Florida Greenway Canal** enters the Gulf 3.0 miles N of the Crystal River power plant. The channel, marked by lights and daybeacons, can be approached by the two outermost reaches of the powerplant entrance channel that are in line with the Greenway canal. The approach channel had a centerline depth of 11 feet. The canal is open to barge traffic, but also used by pleasure boats. A Florida Marine Patrol station and public boat ramp are just E of the bridge. The Inglis lock is no longer operational.

(328) A channel leads from the Gulf to a turning basin at **Inglis**. Navigation is possible above the turning basin in an unmarked channel to a spillway. The depth was 3.1 feet (5.1 feet at midchannel) to Daybeacon 46; thence the centerline depth was 9½ feet to the turning basin at Inglis with 10 feet on centerline in the turning basin; thence 4 feet to a point 1 mile below the spillway; thence 2 feet to the spillway. The channel is marked by lights, and daybeacons to 1 mile above the mouth.

(329) The lock in the Cross Florida Greenway is no longer operational.

(331) **Yankeetown.** A marina in the town boat basin on the N side of the river has limited berthage, gasoline, diesel fuel, water, ice, launching ramp, and marine supplies. **Yankeetown Coast Guard Station** is at Yankeetown.

(332) The U.S. Route 19 bridges crossing the river at Inglis have clearances of 10 feet.

(333) Floating logs and other debris partially obstruct the channel above Inglis making it passable by small boats only.

(334) Off the mouth of the river a tidal current sets E during the flood and W during the ebb. The ebb has a reported velocity of 3 knots at times.

(335) Regulated speed zones and a caution zone for the protection of manatees are in the **Withlacoochee River** and its approaches.

(336) **Waccasassa River** has the **Waccasassa Reefs** off its entrance. A channel marked by private daybeacons leads E of the reefs and had a depth of 2 feet with greater depths inside the river. A public launching ramp and a marina are on the N shore 4 miles above the mouth. The marina is in a small basin. Gasoline, berths, water, ice, marine supplies, and a launching ramp are available.

(337) **Cedar Keys** are low sandy islets covered with mangrove trees. Prominent from offshore is the white tower of the abandoned lighthouse on **Seahorse Key**. **Seahorse Reef,** a dangerous shoal with little depth over it, extends 11 miles SW from Seahorse Key. The outer end of the reef is marked by **Seahorse Reef Light** (28°58'31"N., 83°09'13"W.), 31 feet above the water and shown from a white square skeleton tower on piles. A lighted whistle buoy is about 3.8 miles SW of the light.

(339) **Main Ship Channel** leads from the Gulf between East Bank and West Bank, E of Seahorse Key; thence into Cedar Key Harbor. The centerline depth was 7 feet. The channel is marked by lights and daybeacons. Extreme caution must be exercised at two hairpin curves.

(340) **Northwest Channel**. The depth was 6½ feet from the entrance to the Main Ship Channel, except for depths to 3 feet between Daybeacon 17 and Light 19. The channel is marked by lights, daybeacons, and an approach light. Small craft enter by Main Ship Channel and leave by Northwest Channel. A partially submerged obstruction was reported 30 yards SW of Northwest Channel Daybeacon 17.

(341) **South Bar Channel** had a depth of about 2½ feet. The channel is marked by an entrance light and daybeacons.

(344) **Cedar Key**. A draft of 8 feet could be taken through the main channel to the city dock that had depths of 8 to 15 feet alongside. A boat basin, accessible through a causeway with clearance of 3 feet, is used by small boats.

(345) A marina in the cove NE of the city dock can provide berths, water, ice, electricity, and marine supplies. A launching ramp is in the small cove. A depth of about 3 feet could be carried in the marked channel leading to the marina.

(346) The **Cedar Key State Museum**. Several launching ramps are available.

(347) **Suwannee Sound** has shoals on the seaward side known as **Suwannee Reef.** The entrance is through **Derrick Key Gap**. The depths were 5 feet from Suwannee Sound South Entrance Daybeacon 5 to Derrick Key Gap Channel Daybeacon 2; thence 4 feet in Derrick Key Gap channel. The channel is marked by daybeacons. The passage through Suwannee Sound from Derrick Key Gap is W of **Lone Cabbage Reef.** The unmarked entrance channel to East Pass had a depth of 1½ foot. Lone Cabbage Reef bares in spots at low water and is to be avoided.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Jul. 5/08
Corrected through LNM Jul. 1/08

NOTE B

CRYSTAL RIVER

The controlling depth was 4½ feet on the centerline from Light 1 to daybeacon 21 (28° 55' 35" N, 82° 41' 38"W); thence 5 feet to daybeacon 23, opposite Bagley Cove; thence 2½ feet to the public boat ramp.

Oct 2006

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat 29° 10'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

NOTE E

The daybeacons are private. The controlling depth for Alligator (West) Pass is 2 feet from light "2" to daybeacon "30".

Jan-Feb 1994

NOTE C

The channel leading into the Crystal RIver Power Plant had a reported controlling depth of 20 feet

STACKS

Feb. 1980 - Apr. 1981

PLANE COORDINATE GRID

(based on NAD 1927)

The Florida State Grid west zone, is indicated by lashed ticks at 10,000-foot intervals. The last hree digits are omitted.

CROSS FLORIDA GREENWAY

For information on aids to navigation, channel conditions , and bridge and cable clearances consult the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Office of Greenways and Trails at (352) 236-7143.

WITHLACOOCHEE RIVER

The controlling depth was 4 feet for a mid-width of 50 feet to the mouth of the river (Daybeacon 46.)

Aug 2006

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 5 for important supplemental information.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Salem, FL	WWF-88	126.425 MHz
Inverness, FL	WWF-38	162.40 MHz
Morriston, FL	KWN-38	162.550 MHz

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

NOTE D

Colregs demarcation lines follow the general trend at the seaward high water shoreline except where charted.

Crackertown

NOTE F

12 NORTHWEST CHANNEL

The controlling depth was 6 feet on centerline from the entrance to the main ship channel.

11

Aug 1997

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.882" northward and 0.585" eastward to agree with this chart.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 5. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 7th Coast Guard District in Miami, Florida, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Jacksonville, Florida.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

CAUTION

Loran-C rates 7980-W and 7980-Y are reported to provide the most reliable coverage over the entire charted area.

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, http://NauticalCharts.gov, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, http://OceanGrafix.com, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

SUWANEE RIVER

The controlling centerline depth was 3½ feet from a point at 29° 19'00"N; 83°07'06"W to Fanning; thence 3½ feet to Ellaville.

May-Jul 1986

RATES ON THIS CHART

Loran-C correction tables published by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency or others should not be used with this chart. The lines of position shown have been adjusted based on survey data. Every effort has been made to meet the ¼ nautical mile accuracy criteria established by the U.S. Coast Guard. Mariners are cautioned not to rely solely on the lattices in inshore waters.

OVERHEAD PWR. AND T. CABLES between Bradford Island and Ellaville. MINIMUM APPROX VERTICAL CL. 35 FT. SWING BRIDGES, FIXED BRIDGES and BRIDGES UNDER CONSTRUCTION between Bradford Island and Ellaville. MINIMUM HOR. CL. 48 FT. MINIMUM VERT. CL. 5 FT.

LORAN-C

GENERAL EXPLANATION

LORAN-C FREQUENCY.....100kHz
PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL
7980.....79,800 Microseconds
0000.....00,000 Microseconds
STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS: (Not individual station letter designators).
M..... Master
W..... Secondary
X..... Secondary
Y..... Secondary
Z..... Secondary

EXAMPLE: 7980-Y

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
Demarcation lines are shown thus: — — — —

NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
Suwannee River entrance	(29°17'N/83°09'W)	3.4	3.0	0.6
Withlacoochee River entrance	(29°00'N/82°46'W)	3.5	3.1	0.6
Cedar Key	(29°08'N/83°02'W)	3.8	3.5	0.6

Dashes (- - -) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov.

(May 2008)

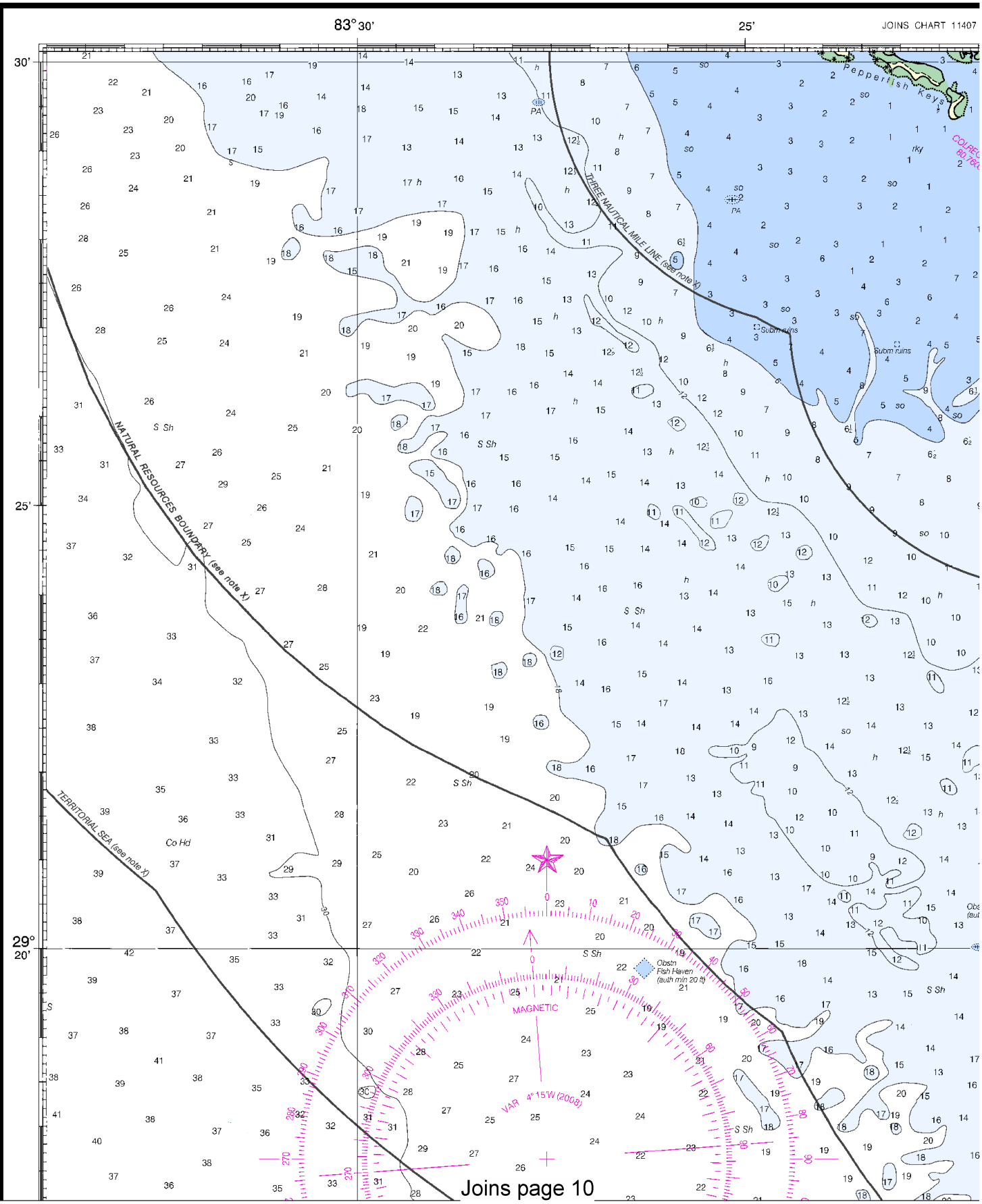
CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

11408

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED



4

North

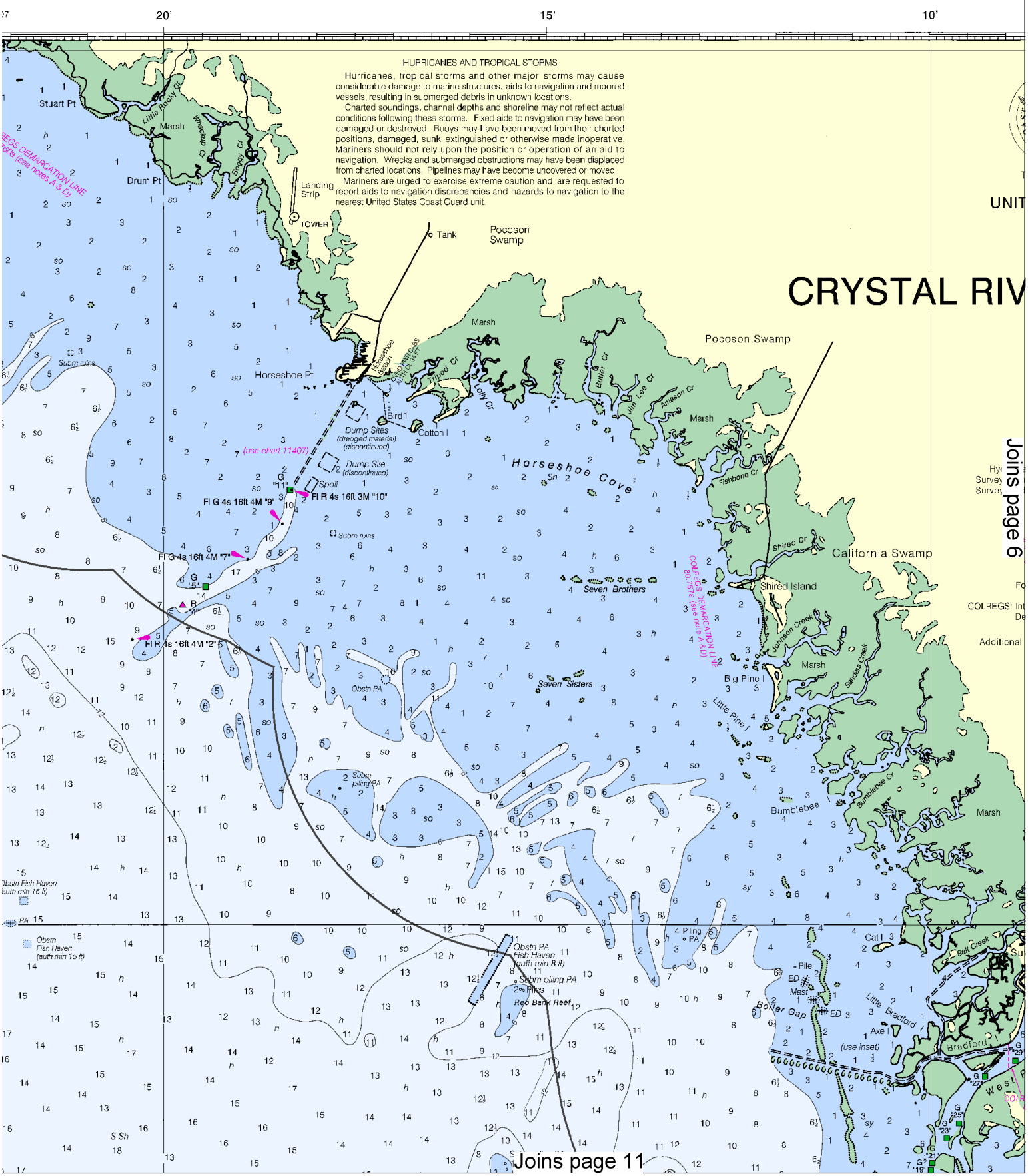
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

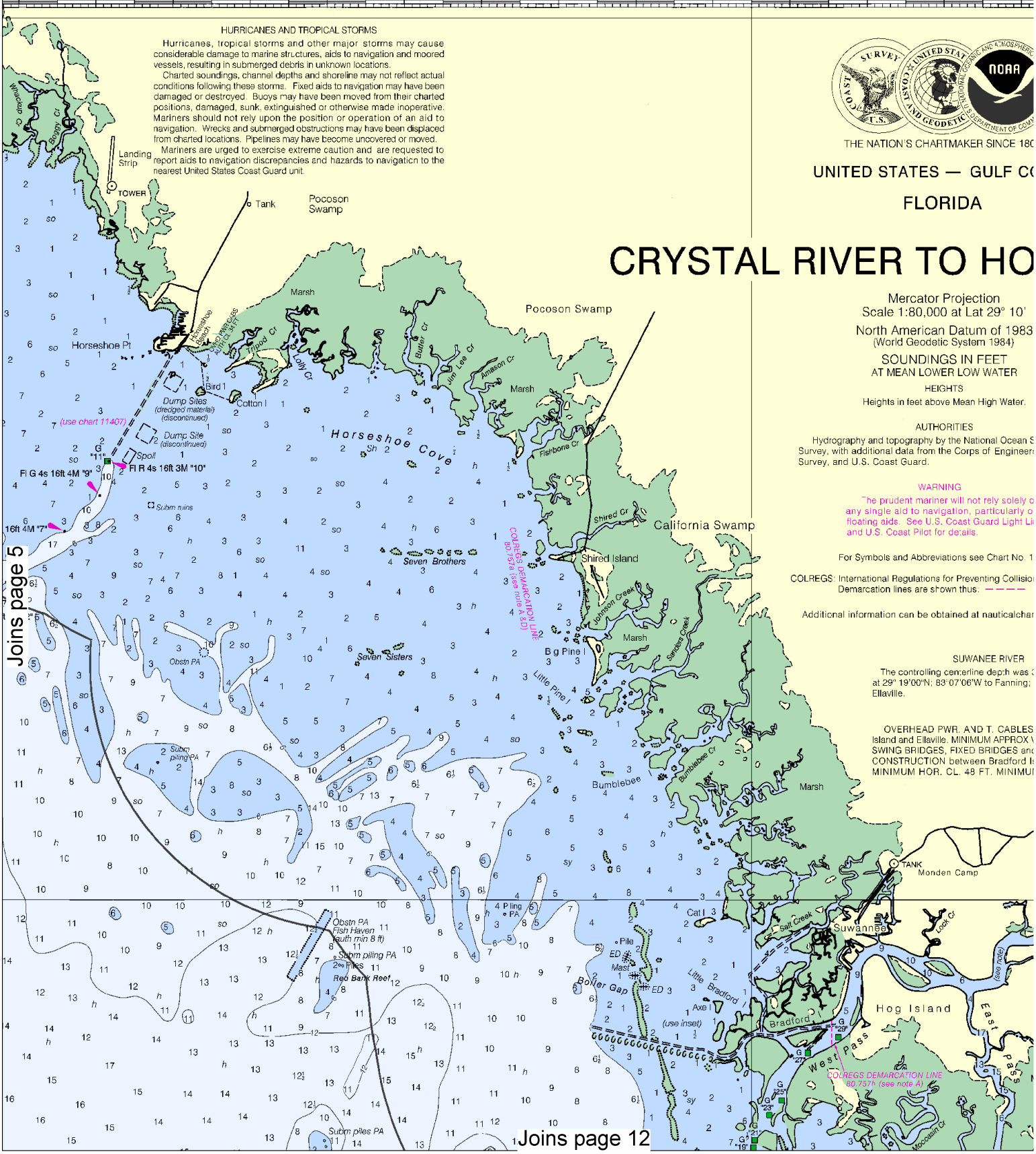
Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:106667. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

15' 10'

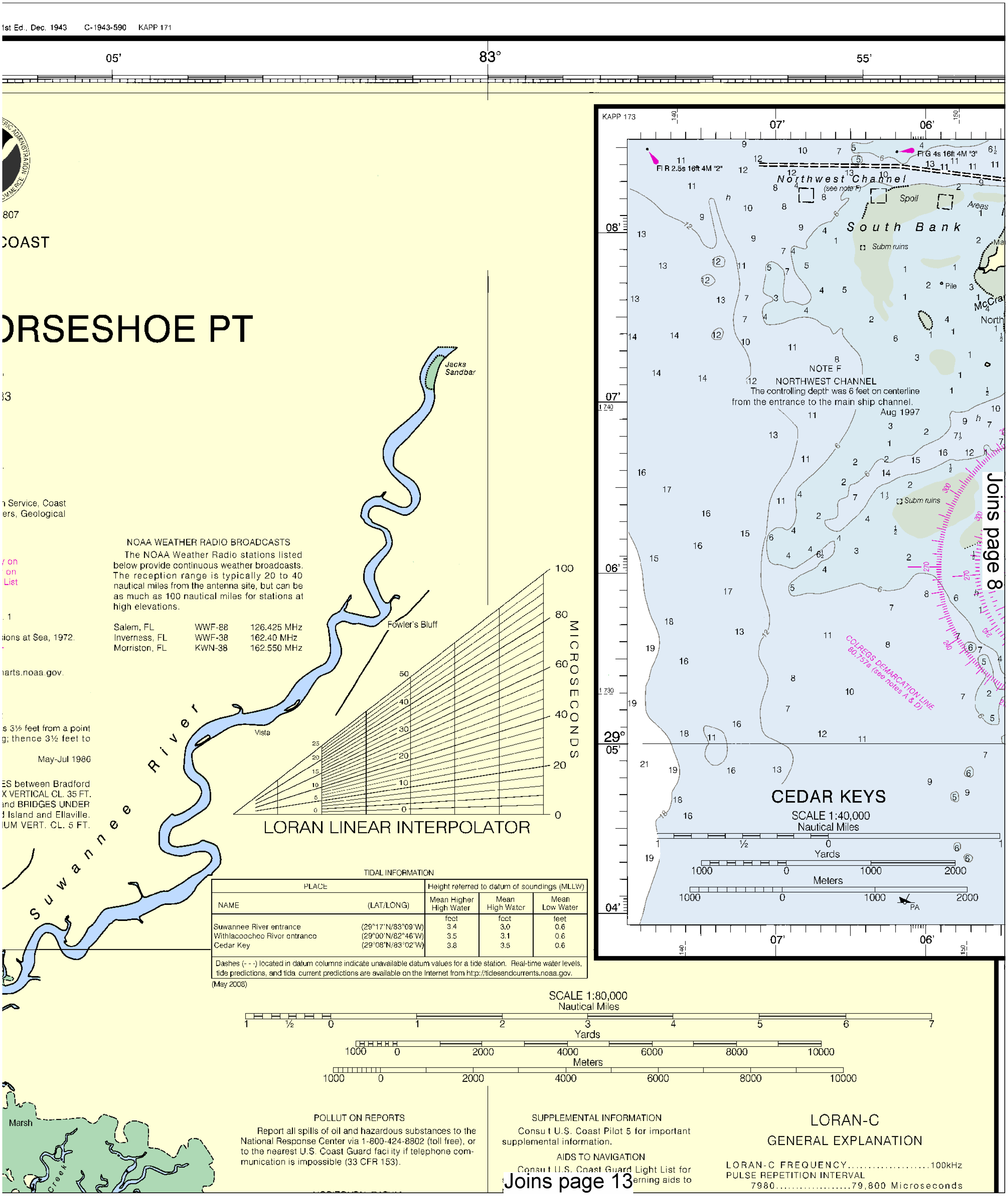


Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards: 1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

North



Joins page 8

Joins page 13

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
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Withlacoochee River entrance	(29°00'N/82°46'W)	3.5	3.1	0.6
Cedar Key	(29°08'N/83°02'W)	3.8	3.5	0.6

Dashes (- - -) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov.

(May 2008)

This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: n/a .

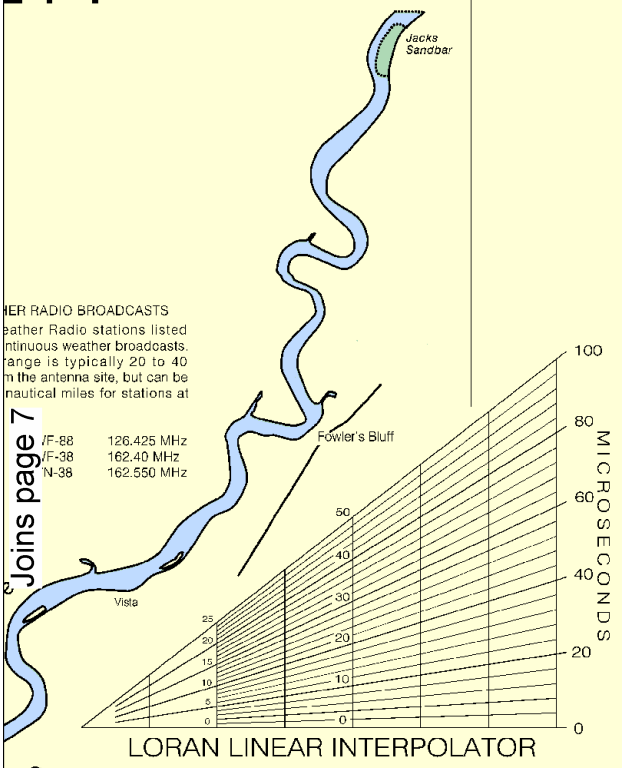
83° 55'

E PT

Joins page 7

HER RADIO BROADCASTS
eather Radio stations listed
ntinuous weather broadcasts.
range is typically 20 to 40
n the antenna site, but can be
nautical miles for stations at

/F-88 126.425 MHz
/F-38 162.40 MHz
'N-38 162.550 MHz



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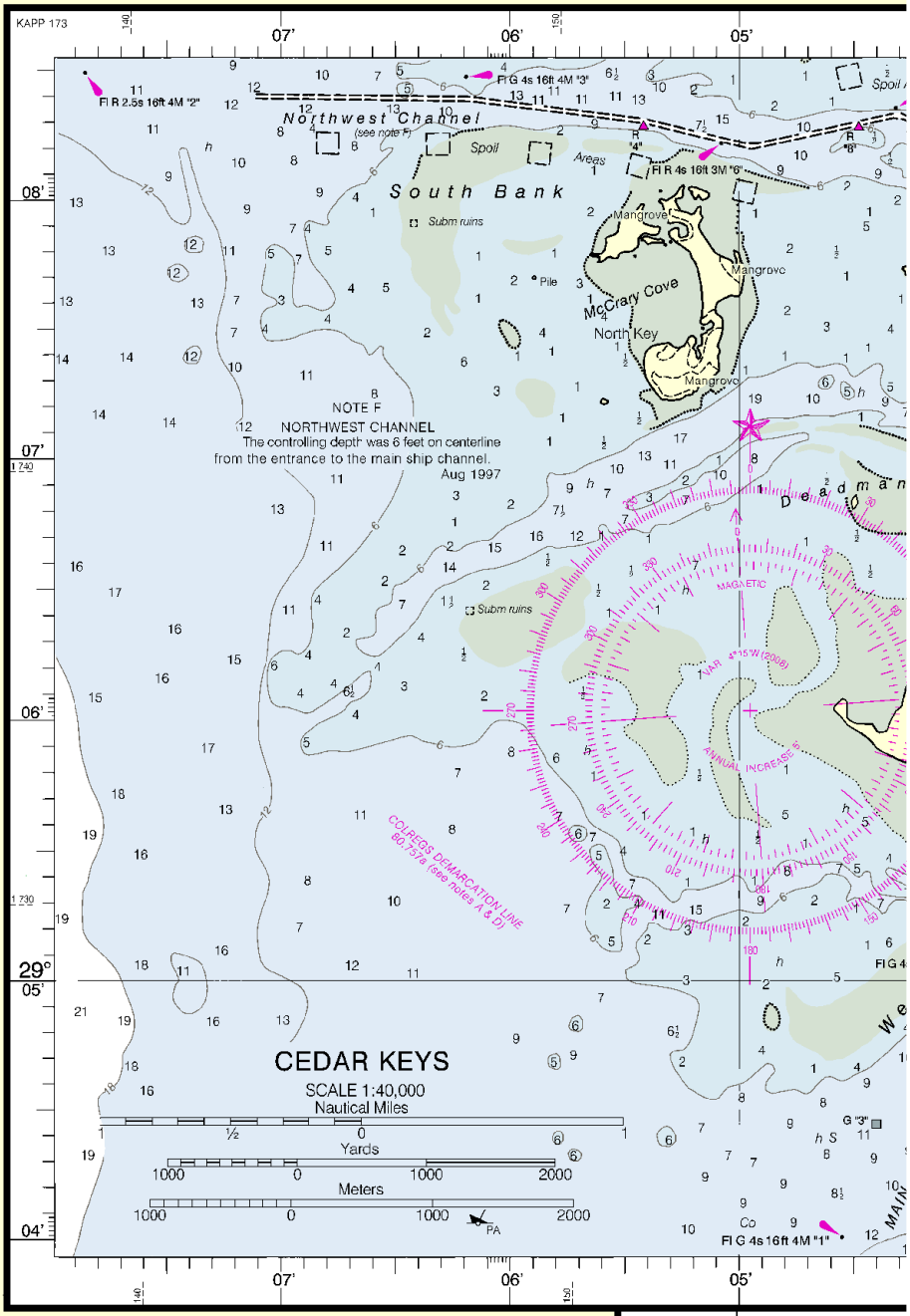
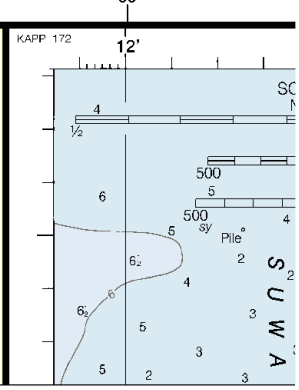
(May 2008)





SCALE 1:80,000
Nautical Miles
Yards
Meters

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 5 for important supplemental information.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids navigation.

LORAN-C

GENERAL EXPLANATION

LORAN-C FREQUENCY.....100kHz
INTERVAL
.....79,800 Microseconds

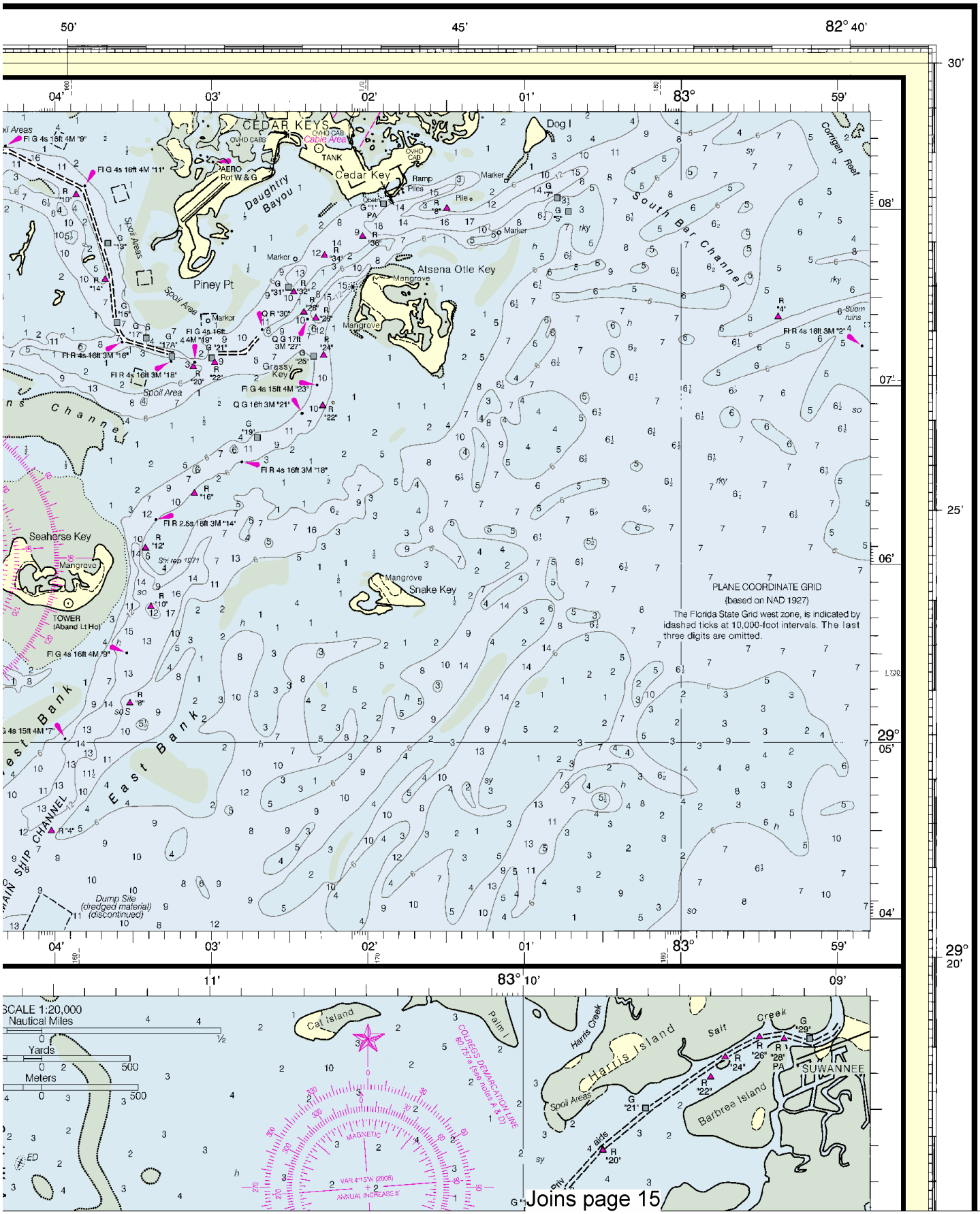
Joins page 14

North

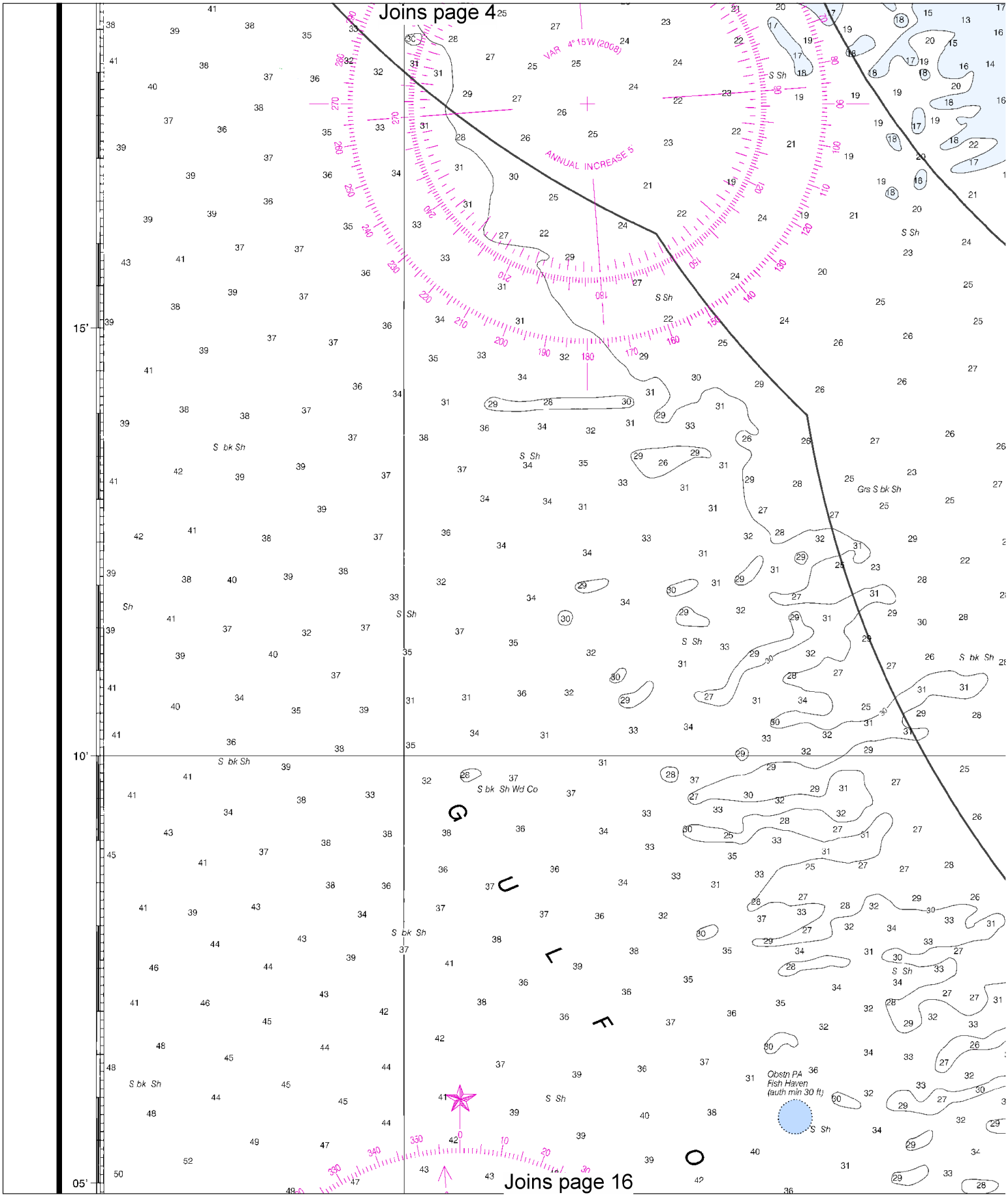
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

Yards



Joins page 15



10

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

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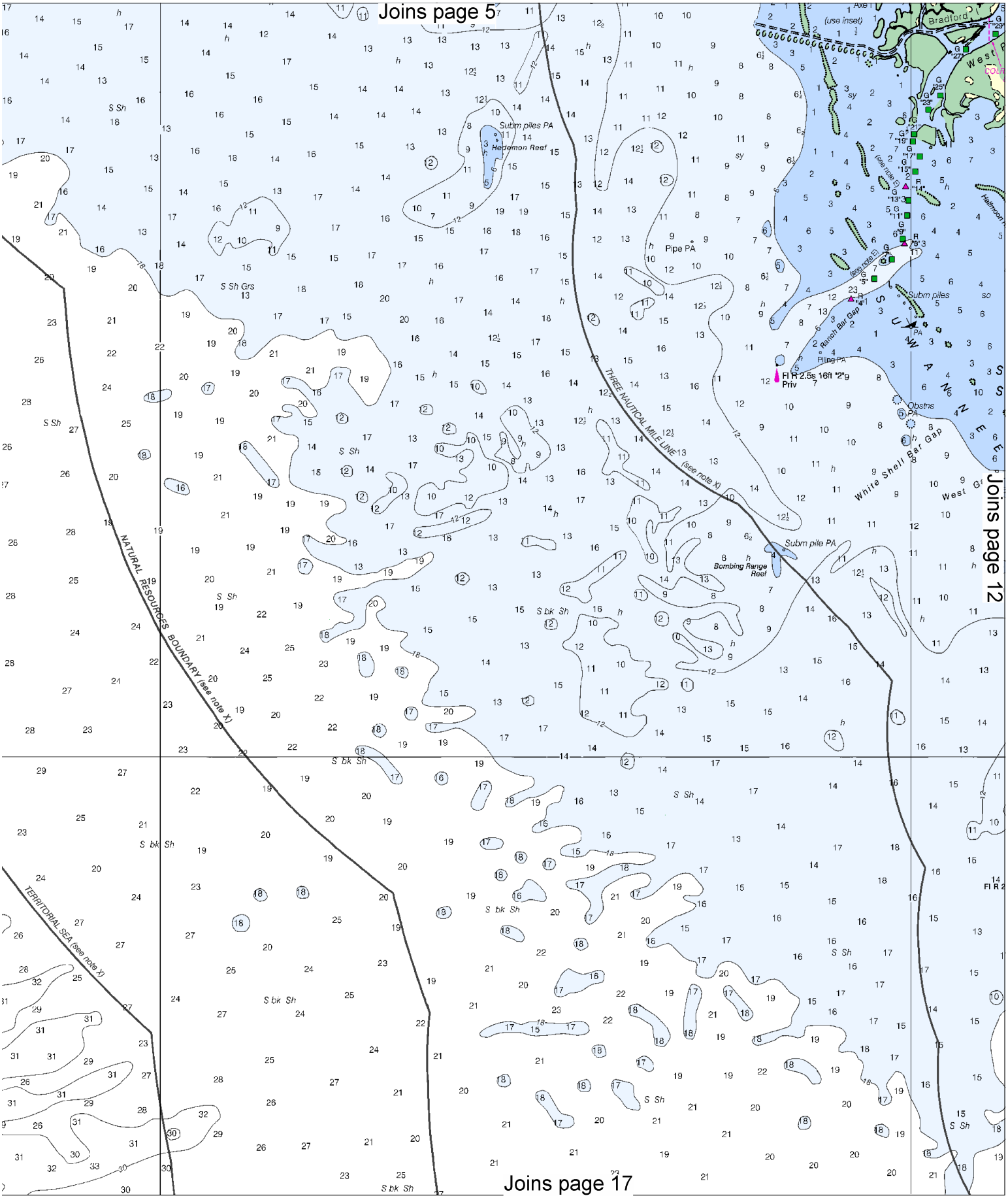
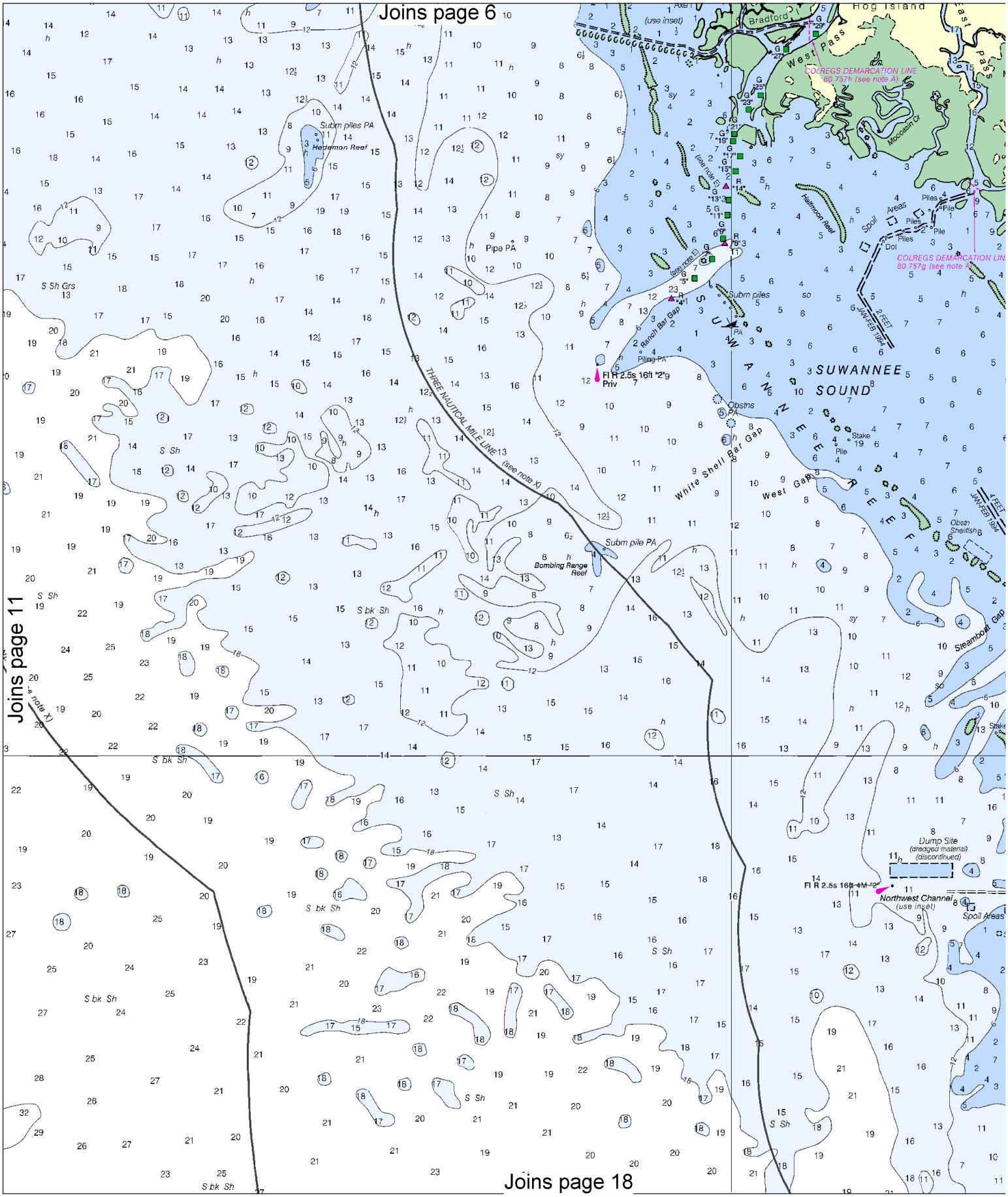

Joins page 5
Joins page 12
Joins page 17
THREE NAUTICAL MILE LINE (see note X)
NATURAL RESOURCES BOUNDARY (see note X)
TERRITORIAL SEA (see note X)
Subm piles PA
Hedemon Reef
Pipe PA
Subm piles
Ranch Bar Gap
Piling PA
Fl R 2.5s 16ft "2"9
Priv
Obstns PA
White Shell Bar Gap
Subm pile PA
Bombing Range Reef
Bradford
(use inset)
S Sh
S Sh Grs
S bk Sh



North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

Joins page 7

Meters
1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.882" northward and 0.585" eastward to agree with this chart.

NOTE E

The daybeacons are private. The controlling depth for Alligator (West) Pass is 2 feet from light "2" to daybeacon "30".

Jan-Feb 1994

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 5 for important supplemental information.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

Pipeline Area

Cable Area

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

LORAN-C

GENERAL EXPLANATION

LORAN-C FREQUENCY.....100kHz
PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL
7980.....79,800 Microseconds
0000.....00,000 Microseconds
STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS: (Not individual station letter designators).
M..... Master
W..... Secondary
X..... Secondary
Y..... Secondary
Z..... Secondary

EXAMPLE: 7980-Y

RATES ON THIS CHART

Loran-C correction tables published by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency or others should not be used with this chart. The lines of position shown have been adjusted based on survey data. Every effort has been made to meet the ¼ nautical mile accuracy criteria established by the U.S. Coast Guard. Mariners are cautioned not to rely solely on the lattices in inshore waters.

TOWER

CAUTION

Loran-C rates 7980-W and 7980-Y are reported to provide the most reliable coverage over the entire charted area.

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

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Joins page 19

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1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

POLLUTION REPORTS

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HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.882" northward and 0.585" eastward to agree with this chart.

NOTE E

The daybeacons are private. The controlling depth for Alligator (West) Pass is 2 feet from light "2" to daybeacon "30".

Jan-Feb 1994

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 5 for important supplemental information.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

Pipeline Area

Cable Area

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

LORAN-C

GENERAL EXPLANATION

LORAN-C FREQUENCY.....100kHz
PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL
7980.....79,800 Microseconds
0000.....00,000 Microseconds
STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS: (Not individual station letter designators).
M..... Master
W..... Secondary
X..... Secondary
Y..... Secondary
Z..... Secondary

EXAMPLE: 7980-Y

RATES ON THIS CHART

Loran-C correction tables published by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency or others should not be used with this chart. The lines of position shown have been adjusted based on survey data. Every effort has been made to meet the ¼ nautical mile accuracy criteria established by the U.S. Coast Guard. Mariners are cautioned not to rely solely on the lattices in inshore waters.

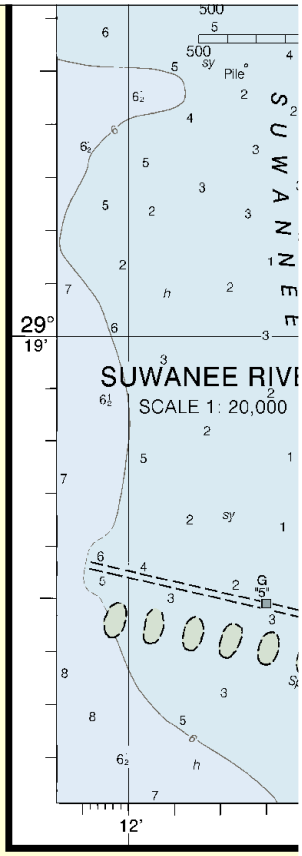
TOWER

CAUTION

Loran-C rates 7980-W and 7980-Y are reported to provide the most reliable coverage over the entire charted area.

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, http://NauticalCharts.gov, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, http://OceanGrafix.com, or help@OceanGrafix.com.



Joins page 13

Joins page 20

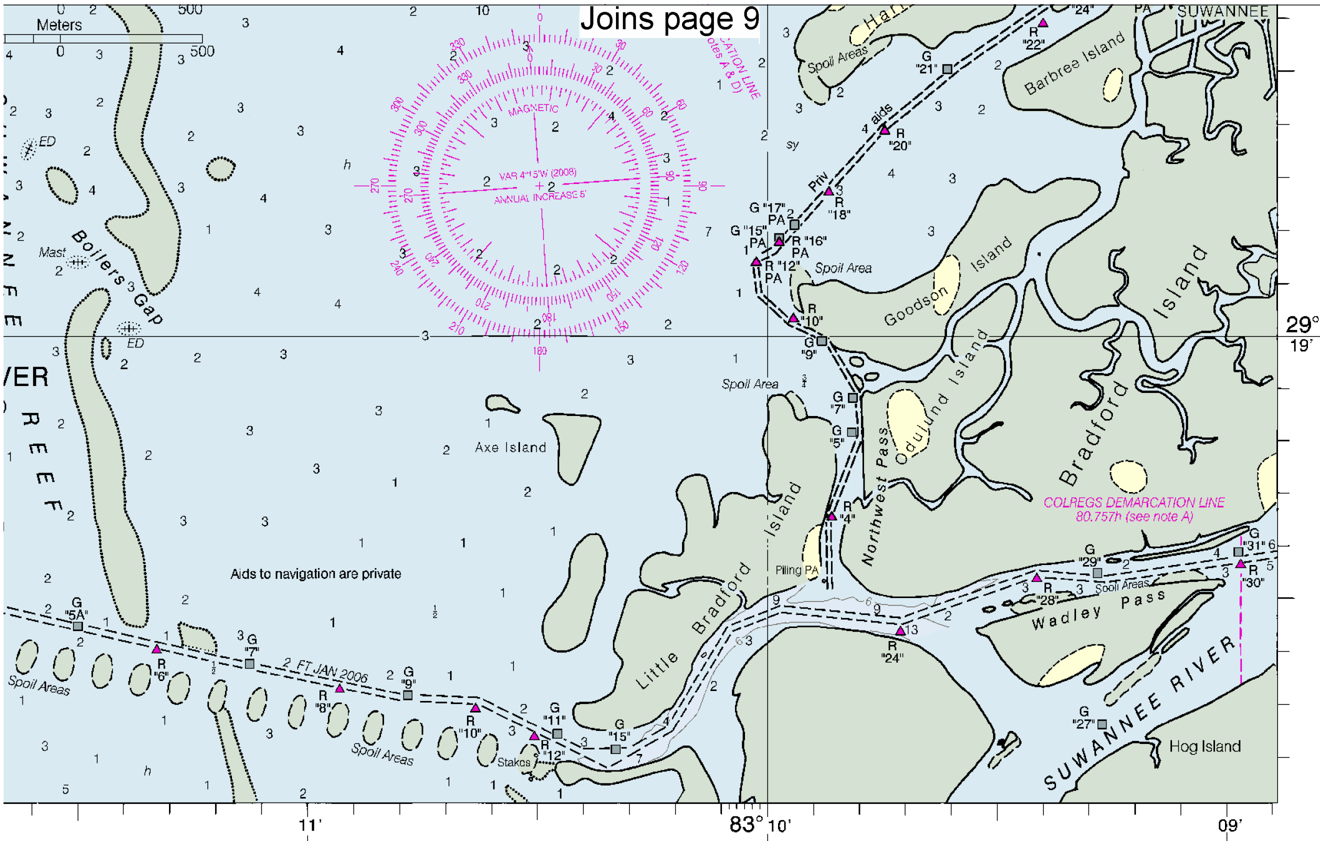
North

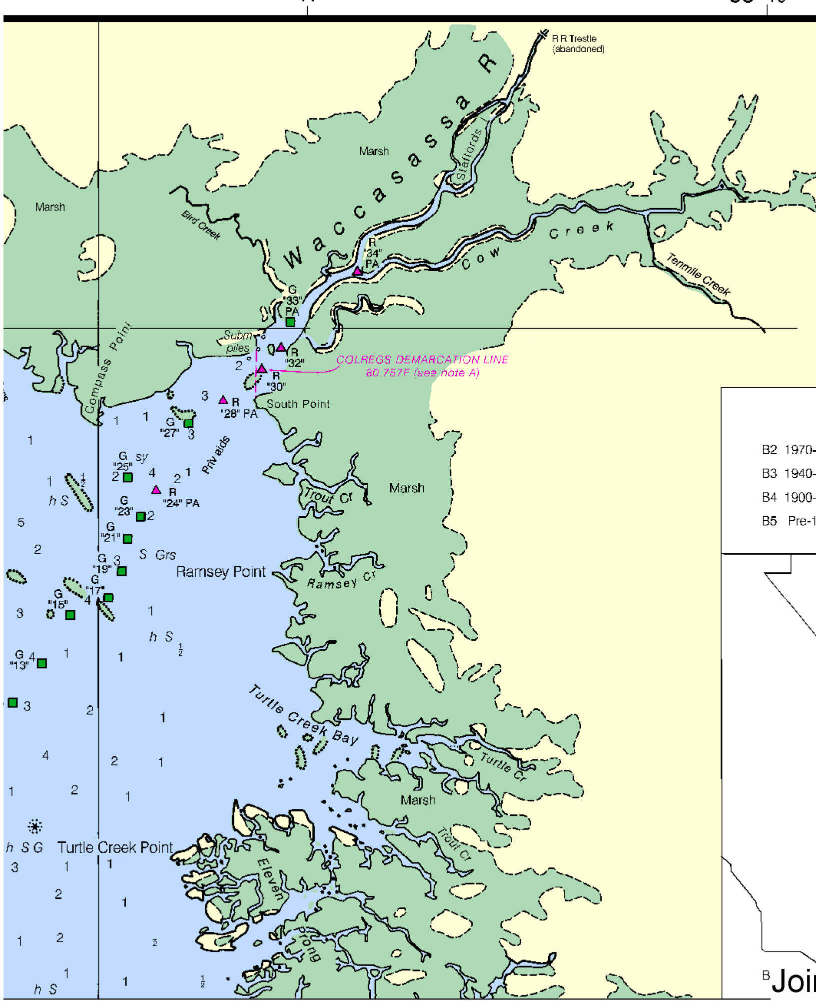
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards
1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

Joins page 9





NOTE X

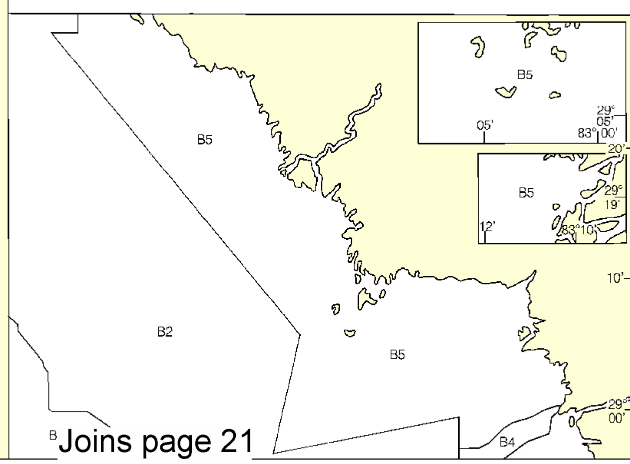
Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

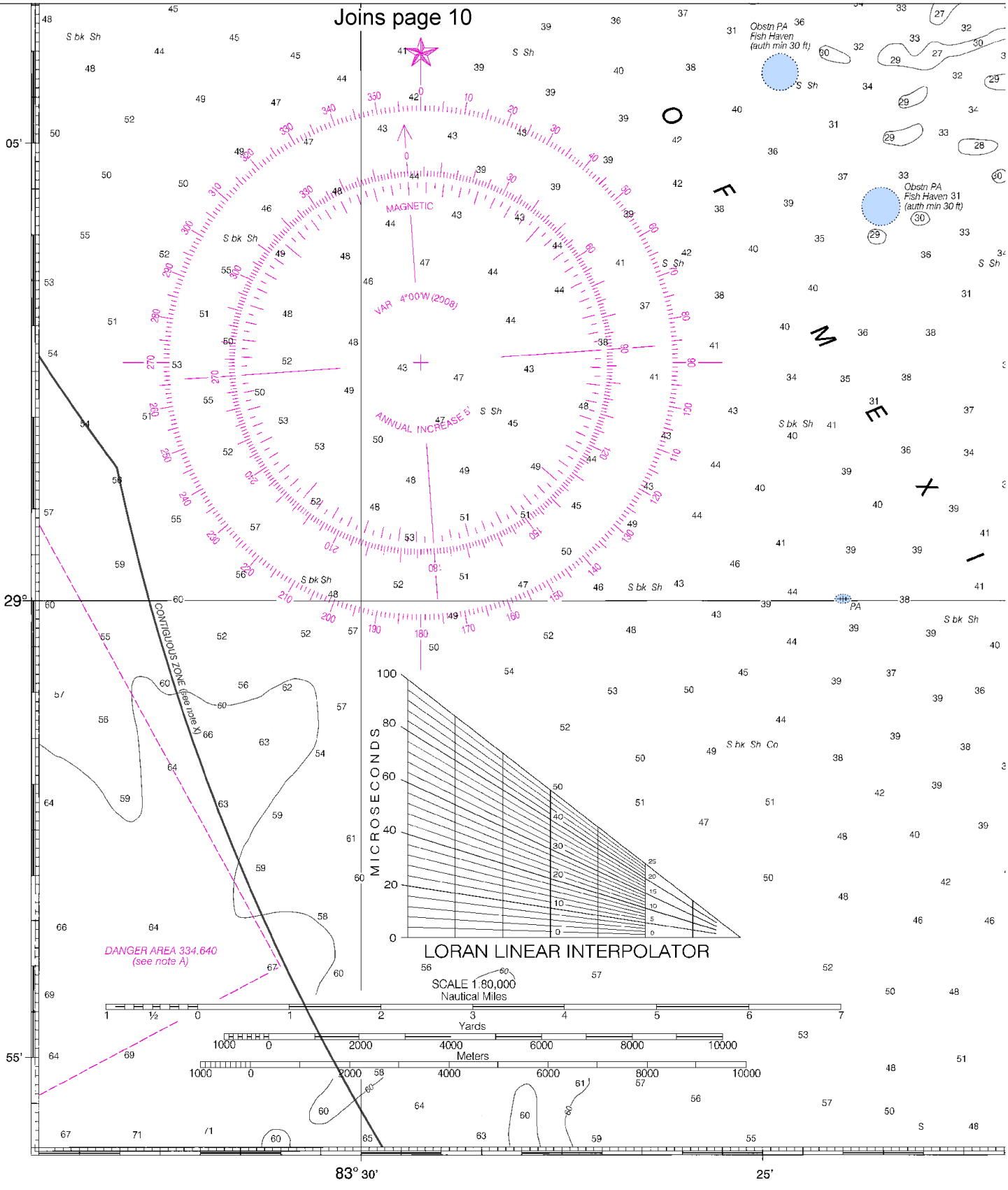
SOURCE

B2 1970-1989	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B3 1940-1969	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B4 1900-1939	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B5 Pre-1900	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage



Joins page 21

Joins page 10



29th Ed., Jul / 08 ■ Corrected through NM Jul. 5/08
Corrected through LNM Jul. 1/08

11408

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Cha lished after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at na

This nautical chart h Ocean Service encourag improving this chart to t Service, NOAA, Silver S

16

North

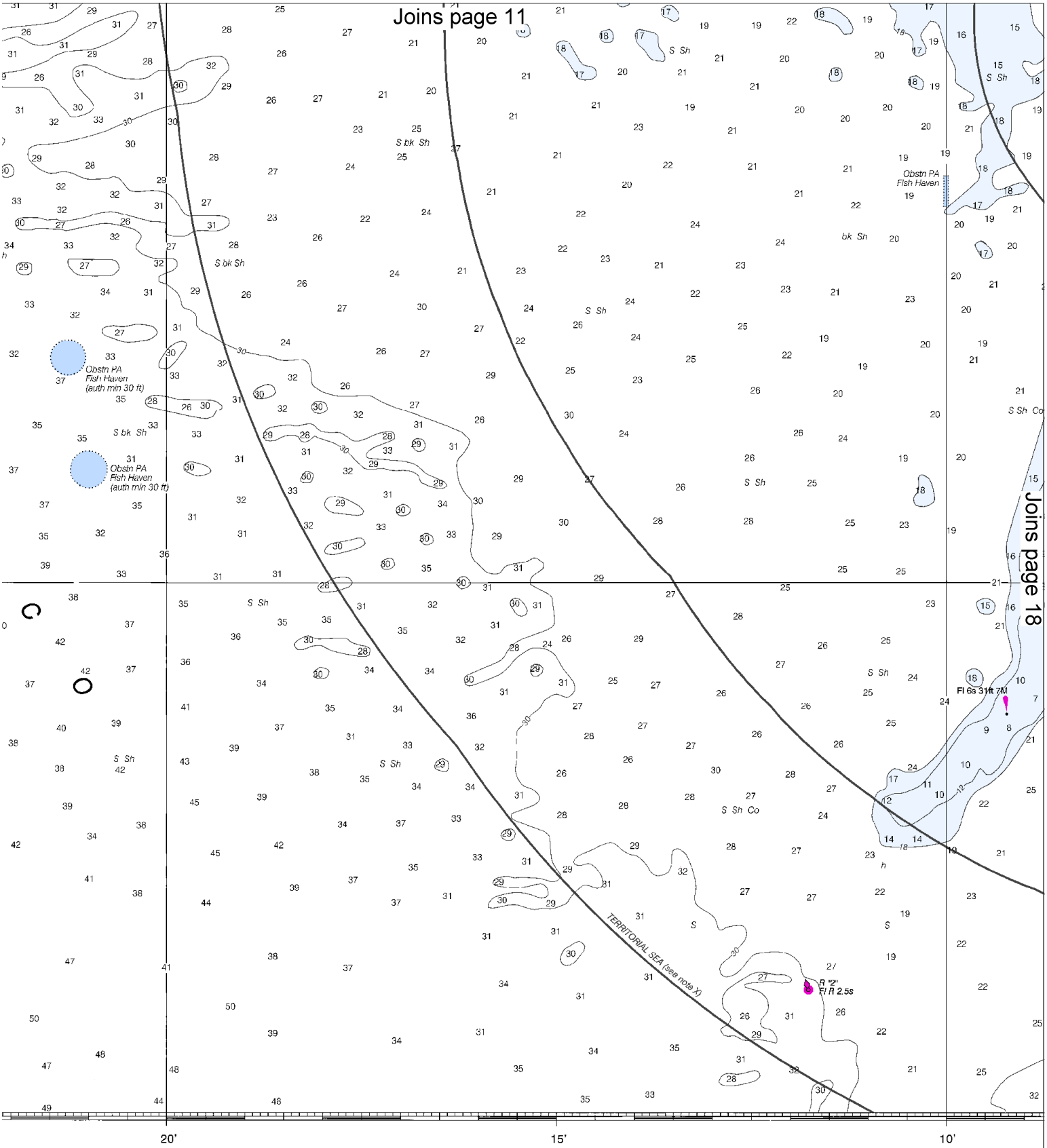
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

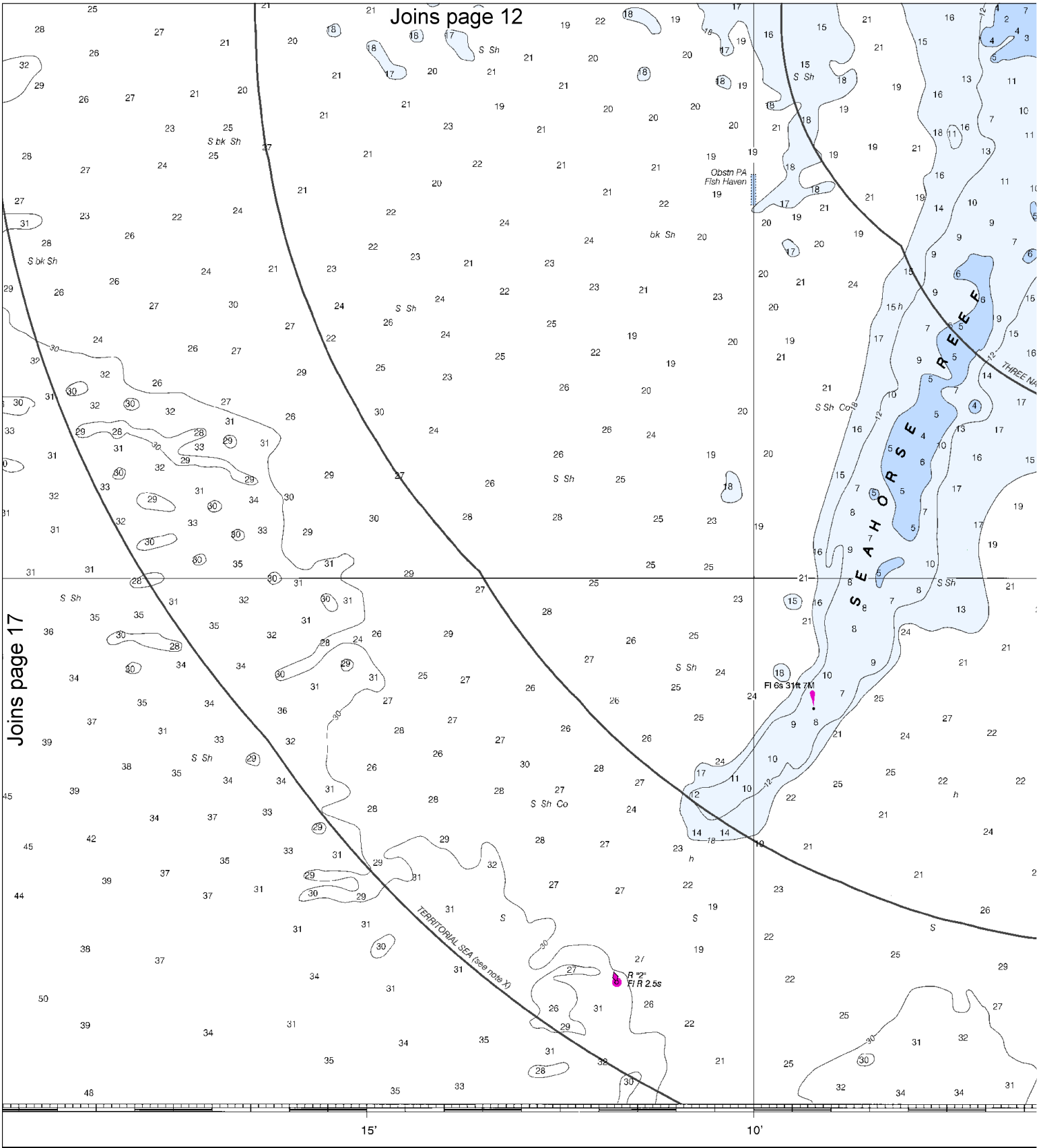
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000



t has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National
ages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for
o the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean
Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.



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North

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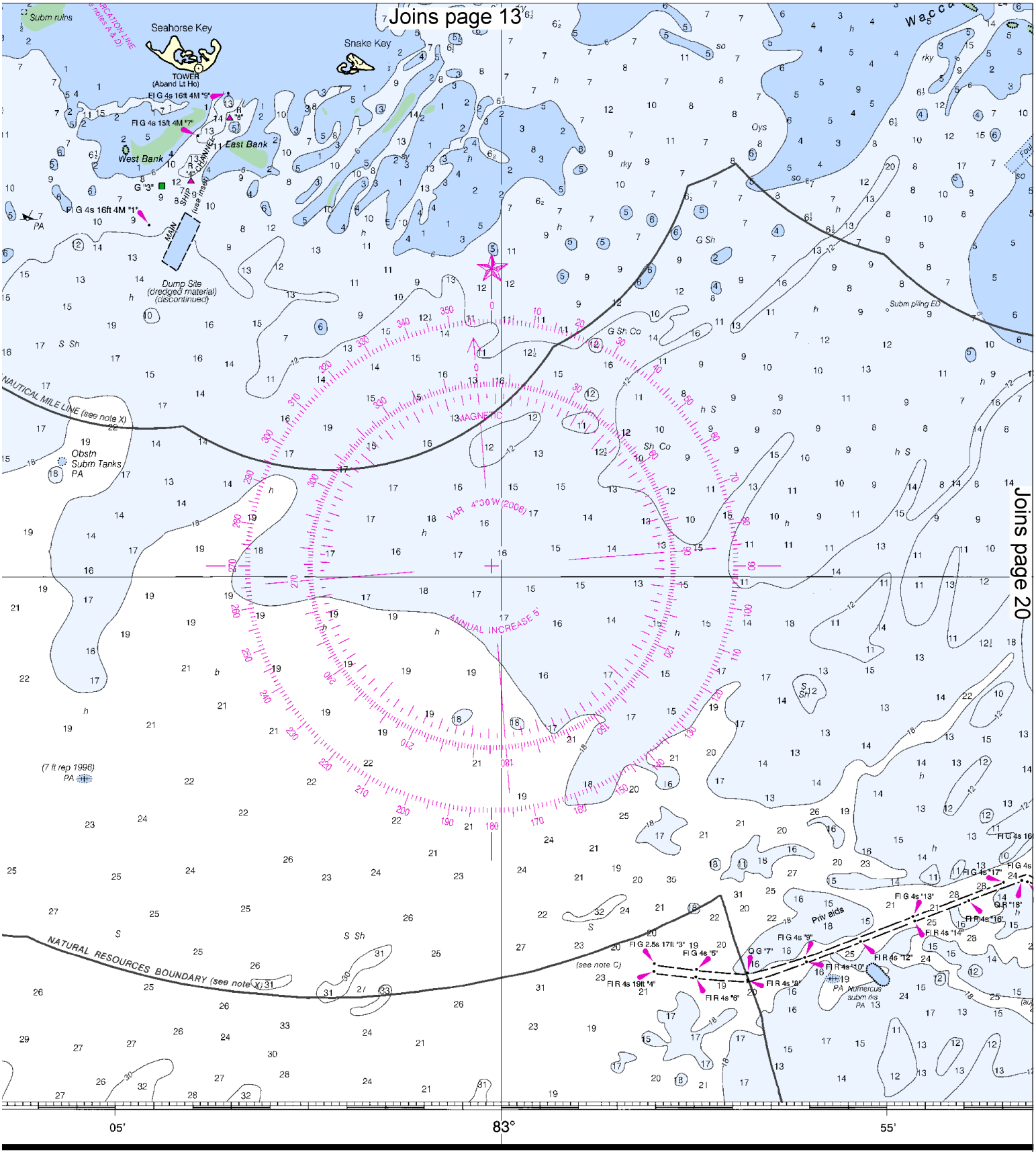
Nautical Miles
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards
1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000



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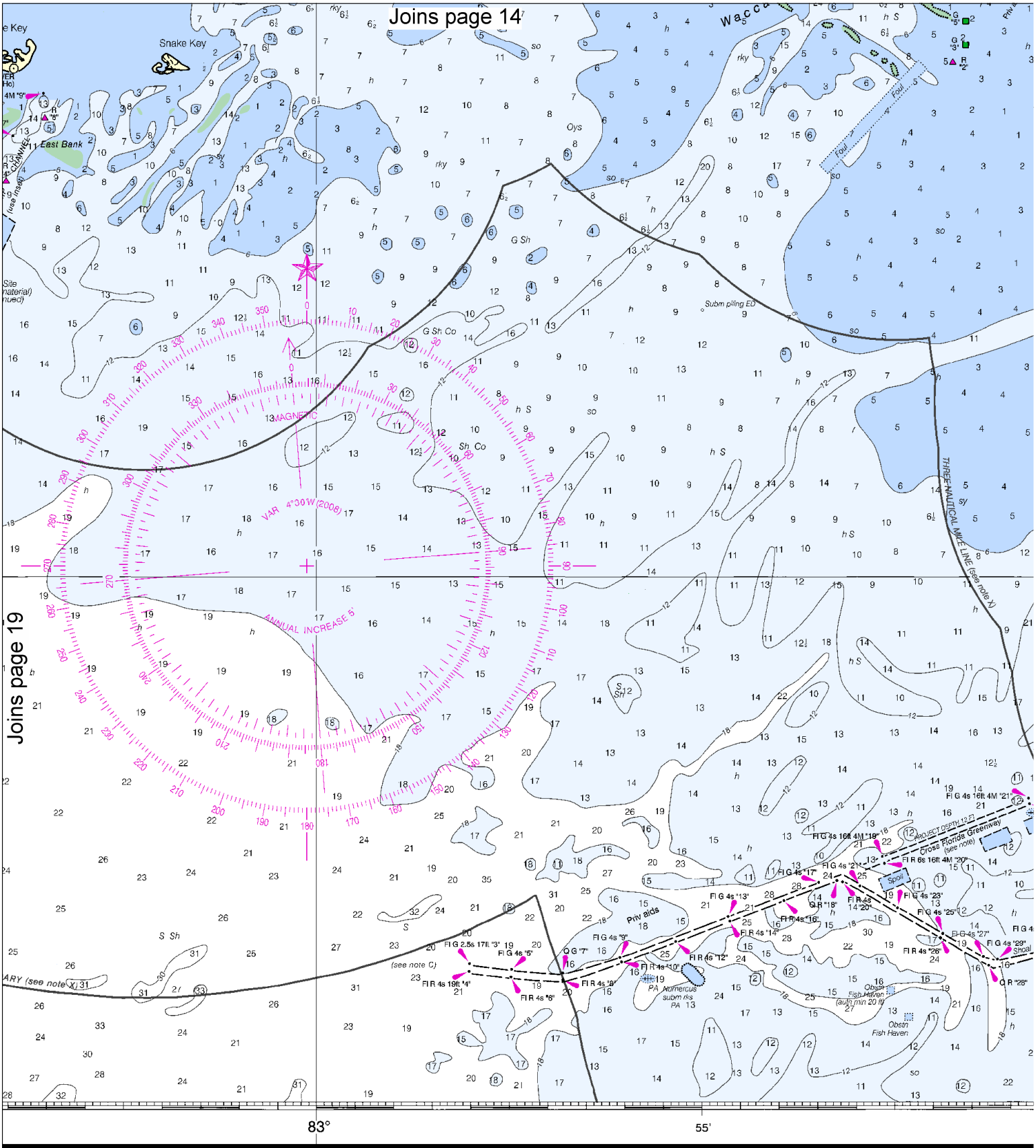

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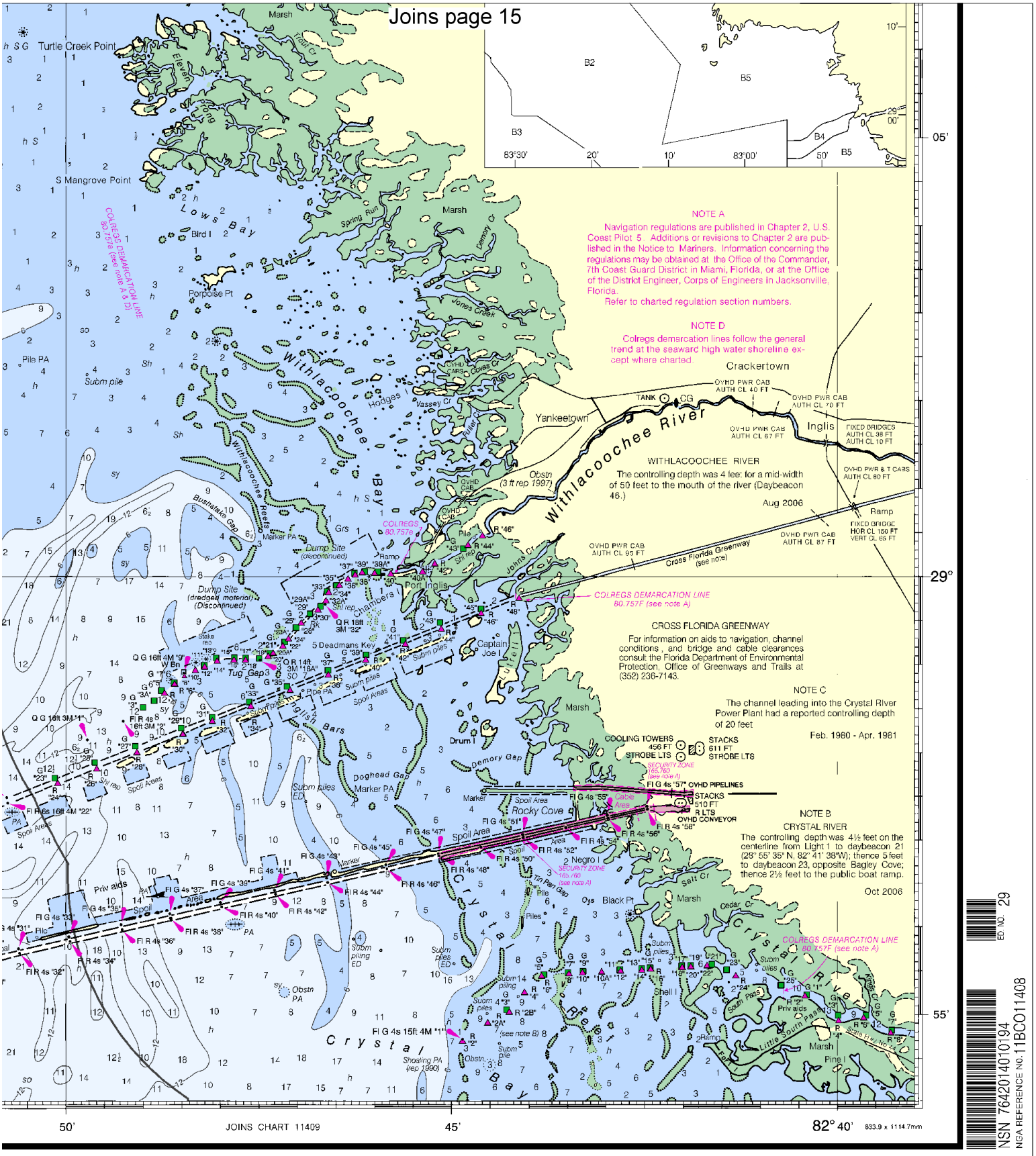
North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards
1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000



NSN 7642014010194
NGA REFERENCE NO. 11BCO11408
ED. NO. 29

Crystal River to Horseshoe Pt

SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:80,000

11408

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.
Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.
Coast Guard Group St. Petersburg – 727-824-7506
Coast Guard Yankeetown – 352-447-6900
FL Fish and Wildlife Conservation Comm – 888-404-3922
Coast Guard Atlantic Area Cmd – 757-398-6390

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

NOAA, The Nation's Chartmaker

NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENCs®) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNCs™) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts™ – BookletCharts™ are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts™ – PocketCharts™ are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot® – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.